

only 30 other students to maintain Chinese language proficiency.

Such efforts appear grossly inadequate compared to China's central role in the 21st century. With the largest trade surplus, the largest economy, the largest military budget outside the United States, China deserves a special relationship with the United States.

In November, 2002, a task force under Japan's Prime Minister Koizumi released their report designating China as Japan's top foreign policy priority for the future. The decision makes sense for Japan but, given China's growth, its position on the U.N. Security Council, and the future size of its economy, it may make sense for the United States to do this as well.

Our country has been the home of the world's largest economy for 130 years, but that is about to change; and this change will be one of the most profound shifts of the new century. There was a time early in the history of the United States when our national income was not at the top of the international heap. Today, under our Pax Americana, it may be difficult for us to reconnect with our forefathers and mothers who were forced to depend only on diplomacy in the face of very long odds.

Avidly, we retell parts of U.S. history, the Revolution, the Civil War, and the victories of World War I and II, all to stoke American pride; and these examples are used to confirm the superiority of our own ideals. But American history has less-well-known examples of when we struggled without our traditional advantage in material and money.

I put this question to the House, when was the last time that U.S. Armed Forces faced a military from a country whose economy was larger than our own? One summer day in August, 1814, comes to mind. British soldiers and marines marched on in Washington in one of the last acts of the War of 1812. U.S. forces met them in what we now call the Battle of Bladensburg. The battle went so badly for the Americans that British called it the "Bladensburg races" because U.S. forces ran away so quickly. Britain's 85th Foot Regiment still displays eagle-flagged standards of two American regiments captured that day. The following day British forces burned the Capitol and Executive Mansion to the ground.

History reminds us that the United States has not and will not always be the Nation on Earth with the largest economy. With an America of unquestioned commercial dominance, we can afford to make diplomatic mistakes. In a world where America holds fewer cards, we cannot afford miscalculation.

We are quickly nearing a world in which China will play a central role in the diplomatic life of the United States. British diplomats before the world wars would have scoffed at the notion of their American cousins playing a central role in world politics. Let

us hope that the new American diplomats of the 21st century understand how quickly the post Cold War world has changed.

Our President Truman set the record of his time for being an unpopular president. In 1946, he stood at just 32 percent in the polls. Thankfully, he steeled his heart and made the tough decisions needed to design a successful campaign through the Cold War against the Soviet Union. America and freedom won the Cold War without fighting World War III.

When we look towards the 21st century and China's coming role in its history, will our leaders lay the foundation for America's diplomatic success? I ask that question to the House tonight.

And I thank Reed Bundy of my staff for helping me prepare these remarks.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CAPUANO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of a family medical reason.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of a family emergency.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CONYERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WYNN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCGOVERN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STRICKLAND, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. INSLEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PAUL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, June 9.

Mr. BEREUTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WELDON of Florida, for 5 minutes, June 9.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's

table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1721. An act to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to improve provisions relating to probate of trust and restricted land, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Resources.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 28. A joint resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Allied landing at Normandy during World War II.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 4, 2004, at 12 p.m.

OATH OF OFFICE—MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 108th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

STEPHANIE HERSETH, South Dakota At Large.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Neil Abercrombie, Anibal Acevedo-Vilá, Gary L. Ackerman, Robert B. Aderholt, W. Todd Akin, Rodney Alexander, Thomas H. Allen, Robert E. Andrews, Joe Baca, Spencer Bachus, Brian Baird, Richard H. Baker, Tammy Baldwin, Frank W. Ballance, Jr., Cass Ballenger, J. Gresham Barrett, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Joe Barton, Charles F. Bass, Bob Beauprez, Xavier Becerra, Chris Bell, Doug Bereuter, Shelley Berkley, Howard L. Berman, Marion Berry, Judy Biggert, Michael